

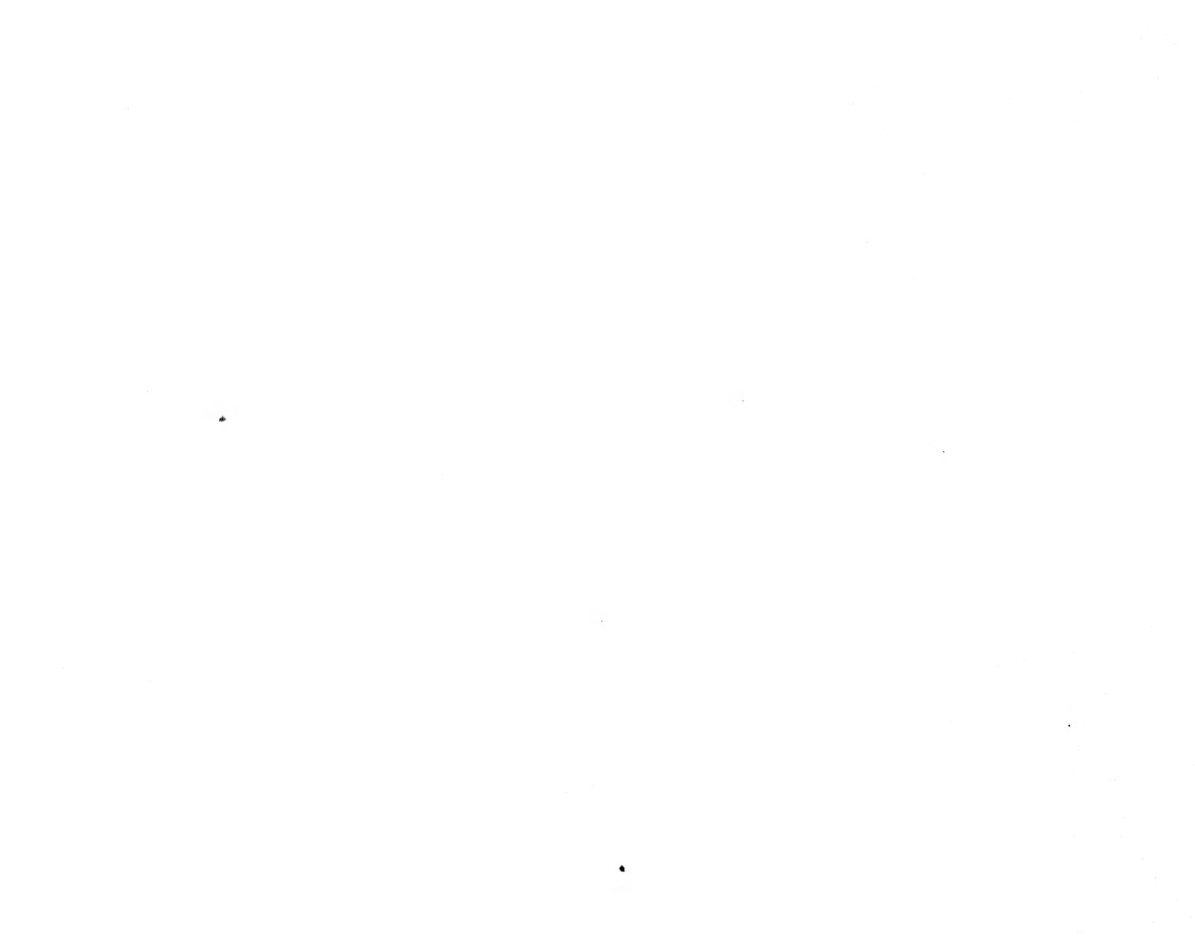
Historic Landmarks of Monterey

Illustrated.

A GUIDE TO MONTEREY AND ENVIRONS.

Special Souvenir Edition.

"Beautiful as poet's dream, when the hills, with verdure teem,
Like some gem of brightest ray, there enthroned is Monterey."



Historic Landmarks of Linnerey, Canada

A brief sketch of the landmarks of Linnerey, with a resume of
the history of Linnerey since its discovery, and a
sketch of the life of 1775.

A guide for the tourists and visitors

By
Arthur Geo. F. F. F. F.

Published by the Linnerey Historical Society, Linnerey, Canada.

Printed by the Linnerey Historical Society, Linnerey, Canada.

1915.

1915.

JUN -7 1917

©CIA-462908

740 1



CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	2
Monterey—Discovery and Name	3
San Carlos Mission	6
San Carlos Church	8
The Custom House	9
First Brick House in California	10
Sloat Monument	11
Unveiling and Dedication of Sloat Monument	12
Viscaino-Serra Tree	14
Serra Monument	15
Whaling Station	15
California's First Theatre	17
Pacific House	19
Cohon Hall	20
Larkin House	22
Sherman's Headquarters	24
House of the Four Winds	24
First Frame House in California	25
Robert Louis Stevenson's House	25

CONTENTS Continued

The Concepcion	27
The Washington Hotel	31
The Presidio	32
Point Pinos Light-house	33
Home of Senorita Benidine	37
Abrego Home	38
Pacheco House	41
Munras House- (Now the home of Hon. T. J. Field)	41
Cooper House	42
Amesti Residence	43
Merritt House	45
Soberanes Home	47
The Doud House	49
Other Homes	47
Governors of California	50
Important Events (Summary of History of Monterey)	5
Social Life in Old Monterey	51

QUESTION 1

Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function satisfying $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

(a) Show that $f(0) = 0$ and $f(-x) = -f(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(b) Show that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(c) Show that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(d) Show that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(e) Show that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(f) Show that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(g) Show that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(h) Show that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(i)

(j) Show that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(k) Show that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(l) Show that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(m) Show that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(n) Show that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.



East-Sumner Place, Alameda street.

Built in 1826 by Ben. Sumner (son of Noble of Alameda). 1830-1848.

Birthplace of the writer, his mother and grandmother, and home of his great-grandparents and grandparents.

House wrecked in 1890.

the lake, resumed their march to the north, crossing the San Luis Rey and discovering the bay of San Francisco. They satisfied themselves had passed Monterey, California, on their return, and stopped at Monterey again, but still could not find a way in the waters before them, the bay of which they were in search.

Unable to find Monterey, they returned to the Gulf of San Diego on December 1, 1776, arriving there on January 2, 1777. They remained at Monterey, however, and crosses were erected on the plain of San Francisco, other in the Laguna Valley. The natives had been informed that the Spaniards had returned to San Diego, and on March 17, 1777, were told by a priest, "Hasta al pie y ballaras un escrito." "Up to the foot and pole will be a writing." A glass bottle was buried at the foot of the cross, with a note recording the expedition, closing with a prayer for the success of the expedition. The expedition on its way and in California, and a sign was erected, indicating that should find the paper, to take it to the king.

The third attempt to find a settlement on the Gulf of San Diego was more successful. On May 31, 1777, a vessel, "San Antonio," commanded by Don Juan Perez, with Padre Juan Antonio, sailed from San Diego and anchored at the port of Monterey. The vessel returned to San Diego, and the expedition that had been sent by the king to San Francisco, returned to the

he speaks of the new church, then in process of construction, which is the wonderful San Carlos of today.

After the secularization of the Missions in 1834, San Carlos became an abandoned ruin and was left to the mercy of the vandal and the relic hunter. It was restored in 1884, during the pastorate and through the efforts of Rev. Angelo Casanova, parish priest of San Carlos at Monterey.

San Carlos Church, Monterey.

Among the most sacred objects of veneration in the town of Old Monterey is the Church of San Carlos de Monterey. The present building was erected at the Presidio in 1794, and was called the Royal Chapel because it was the place of worship for the governors of California who were the representatives of the King of Spain. At the time of the secularization of Mission Carmel in 1834, the church at Monterey became the parish church, Padre Jose Real being then in charge, and holding services occasionally at Carmel. In 1858, the transept was added and main altar erected. The Rev. Angelo Casanova, during his pastorate in Monterey, from 1868 to 1893, did much to keep this sacred building in repair. He was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. R. M. Mestres, whose refinement and culture are shown in the interior remodeling of the church and in all the improvements belonging to the church since his connection with San Carlos.



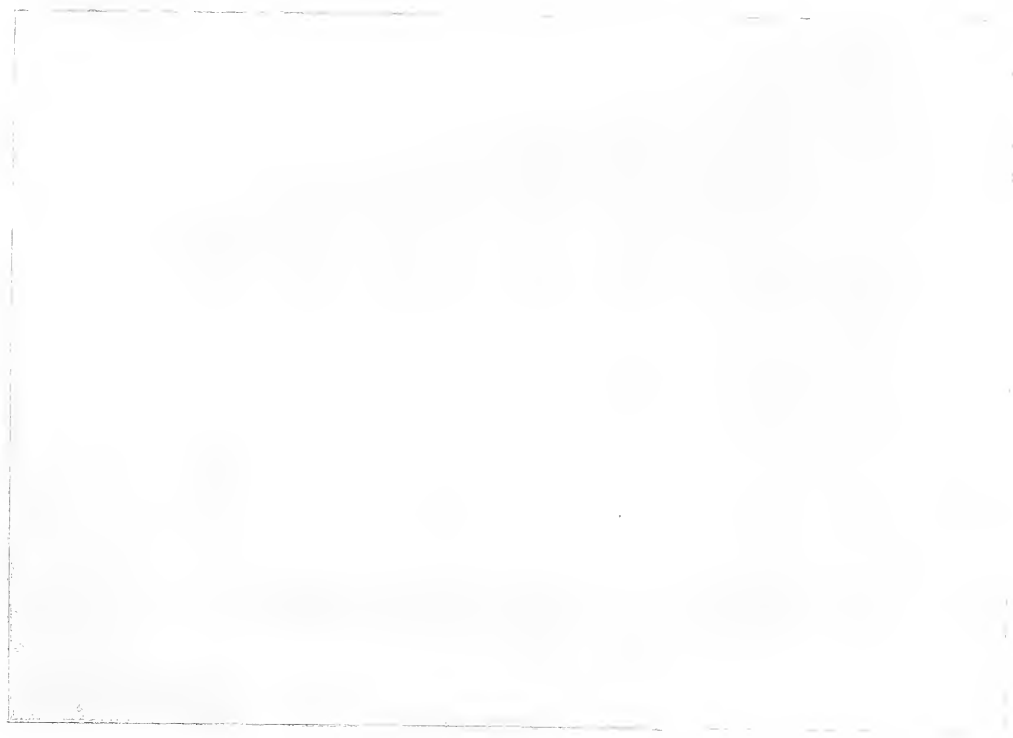
THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. It is the foundation of the government and the rights of the people. It is the document that defines the structure of the government and the powers of each branch. It is the document that guarantees the rights of the people and the protection of the government. It is the document that is the basis of the entire system of government in the United States.

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is the foundation of the government and the rights of the people. It is the document that defines the structure of the government and the powers of each branch. It is the document that guarantees the rights of the people and the protection of the government. It is the document that is the basis of the entire system of government in the United States.

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is the foundation of the government and the rights of the people. It is the document that defines the structure of the government and the powers of each branch. It is the document that guarantees the rights of the people and the protection of the government. It is the document that is the basis of the entire system of government in the United States.

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The control group received a standard diet and water, while the experimental group received a diet supplemented with 0.5% of the active ingredient. The subjects were then subjected to a 10-day period of physical activity. The results of the experiment are shown in the bar graphs.





Page 57

Note: the picture represents the monument before the unveiling. The eagle that surmounts the pedestal of the monument weighs over seven tons. To U. S. Senator Hon. Geo. C. Perkins and Congressman Hon. Joseph R. Knowland and Hon. J. C. Needham, are we especially indebted for the appropriation of \$10,000 for the completion of the monument.

Viscaino--Serra Tree

This historic tree near where Viscaino landed, and where Junipero Serra, a hundred and sixty-eight years later, celebrated the first Mass may be seen in the grounds of San Carlos Church. A few years ago, while workmen were constructing a culvert near it, its roots were greatly injured, and shortly following, it was torn up and without ceremony or farewell, thrown into the bay. Monterey's most public spirited citizen, the Hon. H. A. Greene, and the zealous pastor of San Carlos Church, the Rev. R. M. Mestres, feeling the pathos of it, and the value of this venerable tree as an object lesson and historical relic, rescued it from the bay, and had it placed in the rear of the church. In its place, near where the tree originally stood, is a handsome and costly granite cross, erected by Mr. J. D. Murray, a liberal-hearted citizen and lover of Monterey's romantic past.

Serra Monument.

Another Monument to Junipero Serra is the monument erected by Mrs. Jane Stanford, which stands on an eminence overlooking the Bay of Monterey, and close to the spot where the illustrious friar landed on June 3, 1776. The monument represents the life-size figure of Father Serra, in the act of landing, with one foot standing on the sand bar and the other stepping on the rocky shore. A large cross, ready to be hoisted as soon as the landing is made, lies in the boat, the lengthwise with the same, on which is inscribed: June 3, 1776.

THE WHALING STATION.

The old whaling building on Market street, near the First Hotel House was built in 1855, about a year after the Monterey Whaling Company was organized. In the fall of 1854, Capt. J. D. Loren, captain of an experienced whaler from Cape Cod, Mass., organized a company consisting of about twenty-one men. In 1855 a company of 77 men, known as the Old Company, was organized with seventeen men and two boats. These companies were successful, and continued the business till 1865, when the two consolidated into one company, and John A. Lamborn from Martha's Vineyard took charge of the consolidated busi-

California - Elmer Theater

The Elmer Theater, which opened in 1907, was the first of its kind in the city. It was a small, one-story building with a simple design. The interior was decorated with ornate carvings and paintings. The theater was owned by a local businessman who had a vision of providing a place for the community to enjoy the arts. He had a great sense of humor and was always ready with a joke. His name was John Smith.

John Smith was a man of many talents. He was a skilled actor and a talented director. He had a great sense of humor and was always ready with a joke. He was also a great leader and was able to inspire his team to achieve their goals. He was a man of many talents and was always ready with a joke. He was also a great leader and was able to inspire his team to achieve their goals. He was a man of many talents and was always ready with a joke. He was also a great leader and was able to inspire his team to achieve their goals.

It was at the time that Elmer Theater was founded that the city was still a small town. There were only a few hundred people living in the city. The theater was a place where the community could come together and enjoy the arts. It was a place where the community could come together and enjoy the arts. It was a place where the community could come together and enjoy the arts.

formance, which was a success. Encouraged by their enterprise, they persuaded "Jack" Swan to fit up, for dramatic purposes, the long wing of the building which was used as a boarding house. A pit was built and a stage, which was shut off from the main body of the theater by a wooden partition, hung on hinges. This partition served as a drop curtain, and was raised and lowered much like the lid of a box. The soldiers found other performers who joined them. In the winter of 1847, a company of strolling comedians had been giving outdoor performances in Los Angeles, assisted by several soldiers and officers, among them Chas. E. Bingham, an aid de camp on the staff of General Zachary Taylor and Lieutenant Alfred Sully, and John Henry—the latter, the famous humorist, better known by his pen name of "John Phoenix" and "Squibb," who is said to have been the original inspiration for the latter day humor of Mark Twain. The discovery of gold had caused a disbandment of the company, and they, too, had come to Monterey. A theatrical company was organized at Monterey, composed of these strolling comedians and members of the regiment already mentioned. Programs were written, bills and posters printed with a blacking pot and brush, announcing that "Punchinello" or "The Lion Son of 1776" would be the first play put on. It is said that seats sold for five dollars. Among those who took part in the

performance were Major John C. Neill, "Morriany," E. J. Swenson, of the Regiment, and his wife, Ellen O'Neill, parents of Mrs. J. W. Finch, of Monterey. The company played for several months, their first effort being followed by "Box and Cox," "Dion and Pythias," "Grandfather Whitehead," "Nan, the Good for Nothing," "The Golden Farmer," and the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet."

THE PACIFIC HOUSE.

This house is a conspicuous landmark at the junction of Alvarado, Center and Scott streets. It was built for a hotel by James McKinley, a native of Scotland, and a pioneer of 1824. Later he sold the property to John B. Jacks, one of Monterey's most prominent citizens, who rented the lower floors for stores, and used the upper for a private store house. For many years the Presbyterian church held services in this building, and the upper floor is the headquarters of the Salvation Army.

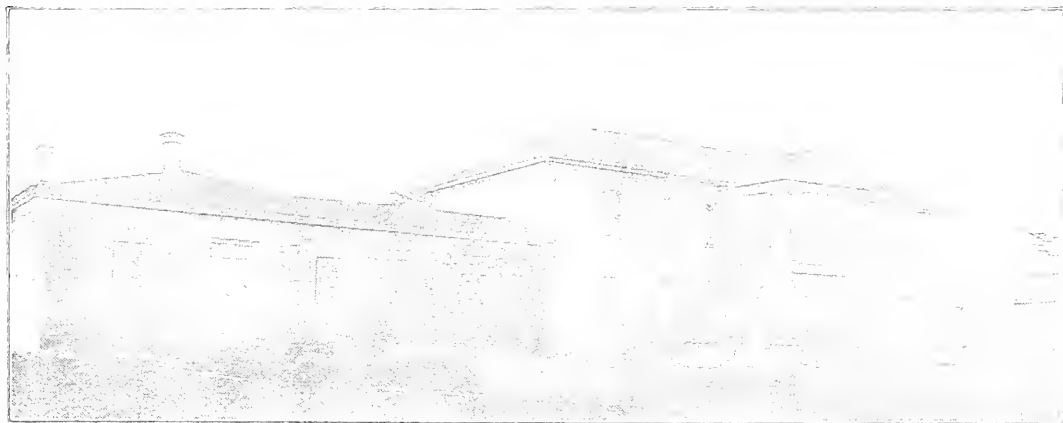
Bull and bear fights were held in the yard in the rear, and the seats were sold at an exorbitant price. It is now the property of the City of Monterey, the largest landowners of Monterey county.

Golden Hall

Golden Hall is famous as the first capital building of California, having been the meeting place of the "First Constitutional Convention," and, as such, is dear to the hearts of the people of California.

It was built by the Rev. Walter Johnson, a chaplain of the frigate Congress, who was appointed provisional alcalde on July 28, 1846, by Commodore Stockton, the successor of Commodore Shun. He was afterwards elected to the same office by the people. The funds for the building were raised by subscriptions, by fines imposed in courts, and by prison labor. While in Monterey, from 1846 to 1847, he kept a diary, which he afterwards published, entitled: "Three Years in California." Of this work he says: "Thursday, March 8, 1847—"The town hall, in which I have been at work for more than a year, is at last finished. It is built of white stone, quarried from a neighboring hill and which easily takes the shape you desire. The lower apartments are for schools; the hall over them, seventy by thirty feet, is for public assemblies."

The front is ornamented with a porch, which you enter from the hall. It is not an edifice that would attract any attention among public buildings in the United States, but in California it is without a rival. It has been erected out of the slender proceeds of town lots, the labor of con-



Calton Hall

—C. J. P. P.

The Larkin House.

Some far from the town hall, as one walks down the hill, on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, stands the house built by Thos. O. Larkin in 1834. Mr. Larkin came to Monterey in 1832, and opened the first wholesale and retail store in the town. He became United States Consul and did much toward bringing the country under the American flag. He was the first and only American consul. He always maintained friendly relations with the Californians, and was of great service during the troubles with Fremont, and the trying days of the "Bear Flag Republic." In 1844, he established a smallpox hospital in Monterey, toward the expenses of which the Mexican government, then in the hands of Governor Micheltorena, contributed liberally. His house was a political and social center, and some of the most enjoyable dances and "cascarone balls" were given at Larkin's home. Colton in his diary of February 10, 1847, writes as follows: "I have just come from the house of Thos. O. Larkin where I left the youth and beauty of Monterey. This being the last night of the cascarone carnival every one has broken his last shell. Two of the young ladies broke their cascarones on the head of our commodore and got lashed by way of retaliation."

The cascarnones were made by the Indians, and during the cascarnone he when the ladies of the principal families of the cacarone balls were given during the dinner on the 15th of the evening preceding Ash Wednesday. For weeks previous to the cascarnone season the ladies would begin to save their egg shells, and was made on one end of the egg, and the shell filled with the cascarnone most always with model gold, and sometimes with a little silver. The open end of the shell was sealed with wax when closed, and used, otherwise a piece of white paper and gold was pasted on the end.

Larkin gives the following account of the expenses incurred in these affairs:

"Two dozen bottles wine, \$12.00 and a half dozen bottles of beer, \$13.50. Thirty pies, \$13. Cakes, \$12. Box of raisins, \$4. Cheese, \$1.50. Nine bottles of aguardiente, (whiskey) \$13.50. Music, \$25. Fifty pounds of sperm candles, \$4. Five pounds of sugar, \$3. Other small \$3. Sausages, \$4."

The Larkin house is now the property of Robt. F. Jones, a stranger of Monterey.



The First Frame House

Leslie's "Living in the Capital" photo series depicts the "success" of many "American things," and now the house has stayed on the poster screen, near the gateway of Hollywood, as one of the first frame house in California. This historic building was brought from Australia in sections, by way of the Panama Canal, in 1907. The owner was Wm. Fox, an early exhibitor of motion pictures. His wife was a "sister laughter," the laughter of a woman who is happy and content with her health. His daughter, Sydney, was a famous singer and pianist. The mother and a son of Fox, and a few others, still occupy the house, although the Foxes and children.

The Robert Louis Stevenson House

The Stevenson house, properly speaking, is the larger of the two houses on the poster screen, between Pearl and 10th streets, and each of these two houses is known as the Stevenson house. The smaller house was the home of Jules Sitton in 1871, when he was a young man. This retreat in Stevenson's name of a wealthy American, the "Golden

in his memory. There was always a touch of pathos when he referred to those humble, but kindly, surroundings that sheltered him when in need. In an informal letter to a friend he said:

"I call at Hadsell's for my pipe etc. at length behold us installed in Simoneau's little whitewashed back room, (of Simoneau's restaurant) with Francois, the barber, perhaps an Italian fisherman, perhaps Augustin Dutra, and Simoneau himself. Simoneau, Francois and myself are the three sure cards; the others mere odds. Then home to my great airy rooms with five windows opening on a balcony; I sleep on the floor in my camp blankets; you install yourself in bed. In the morning, coffee with the little doctor and his little office. We hire a wagon and make a day of it!"

The smaller house with a fence in front was the home of Dona Manu-
 to Girardin, whose daughter was the wife of Dr. J. P. Heintz. With this family Stevenson also spent many a pleasant hour. In the same friendly vein he refers to Dr. and Mrs. Heintz as the "little doctor and his little office," as above quoted.



- Courtesy of Grizzly Bear

St. Catherine's Academy (California's First Convent.)

THE CONVENT.

On the northeast corner of Main and Franklin streets, a large plot, where once stood one of the leading educational institutions of the state, St. Catherine's Academy, as this school was called, was opened in 1851 by three nuns of the Dominican order, under the direction of the Right Rev. Joseph Alemany, Bishop of Monterey.

Joseph Alemany, O. P. M. was a native of Spain, and, feeling the call of the missionary, left his native country in the early forties to come to America. After zealously laboring in the Atlantic States, he resolved to pass the remainder of his life in the Spanish speaking settlements on the Pacific coast. In 1850 he was consecrated bishop of Monterey, and, fully realizing the need of a school for girls, and the necessity of having religious women to instruct the children of his new flock, he sent east for Mary Goemare, a French nun of the Dominican order, and a most cultured young woman.

She came in answer to his appeal, accompanied by two other nuns, Mary Francis Stafford and Mary Aloysia O'Leary. They came to California by way of Aspinwall and Panama. From Aspinwall to Panama they traveled on mule back and on November 1, 1850, they left Panama and

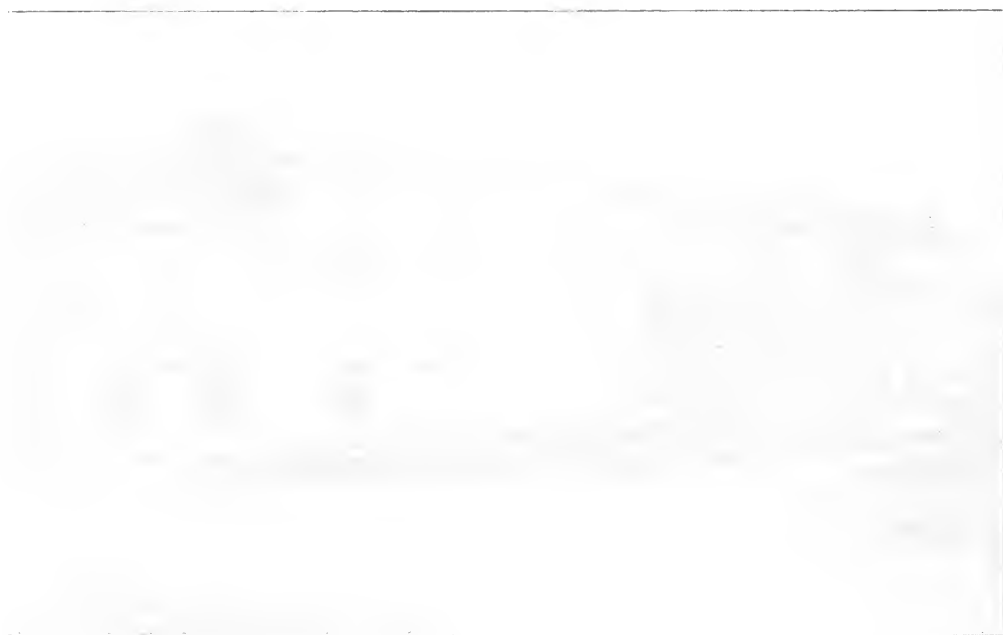
The Ursuline

summer volunteers, reaching San Francisco on December 6th, and arriving in Monterey a few days later.

On the first of the new year 1827, opened a school at the residence of W. B. P. Harnell, a prominent member of the Roman Catholic church, and one whose life was intimately connected with the early history of California. Owing to the increased attendance, all the pupils could not be accommodated, and shortly afterwards the school was moved to a new building on Main street, near Preskilla, which was purchased from Don Manuel Jimeno, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Harnell.

This building had been erected as a hotel and adjoined the Jimeno residence. The convent was formally opened and placed under the protecting care of St. Catherine of Siena and named St. Catherine's Academy.

The first woman in California to enter the secular life was Maria Concepcion Arguello, the daughter of Jose Arguello, commandante of San Francisco in 1806, and governor of California, 1814-1815. She was a sister of Joaquin Antonio Arguello, second governor of California under Mexican rule, and successor to Pablo Vicente de Solá.



Copyright © 2000 by the American Psychological Association

0893-3200/00/\$12.00 DOI: 10.1037/0893-3200.15.4.444

The first of these is the fact that the
 system is not a simple one. It is a
 complex system, and it is not possible
 to understand it by looking at it from
 a single point of view. It is a system
 that is made up of many different
 parts, and each part has its own
 function. The system is designed to
 work in a certain way, and it is
 important to understand how it works
 in order to use it properly. The
 system is not a simple one, and it
 is not possible to understand it by
 looking at it from a single point of
 view. It is a system that is made
 up of many different parts, and each
 part has its own function. The system
 is designed to work in a certain way,
 and it is important to understand how
 it works in order to use it properly.

HOME OF MEMPHIS BOYFRIEND

Memphis, Tenn. (AP) — The home of the Memphis boy who was the first to be arrested in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is being searched for evidence. The boy, 17-year-old James Earl Ray, was arrested on Tuesday. He is charged with the murder of the Rev. Dr. King, who was shot on Sunday in Memphis. The boy's home is located in the city of Memphis. The search is being conducted by the Memphis Police Department. The boy's mother, Mrs. Ray, is being held in custody. She is charged with harboring her son. The boy's father, James Earl Ray Sr., is also being held in custody. He is charged with the same crime as his son. The boy's home is being searched for evidence. The search is being conducted by the Memphis Police Department. The boy's mother, Mrs. Ray, is being held in custody. She is charged with harboring her son. The boy's father, James Earl Ray Sr., is also being held in custody. He is charged with the same crime as his son.

The boy's home is being searched for evidence. The search is being conducted by the Memphis Police Department. The boy's mother, Mrs. Ray, is being held in custody. She is charged with harboring her son. The boy's father, James Earl Ray Sr., is also being held in custody. He is charged with the same crime as his son. The boy's home is being searched for evidence. The search is being conducted by the Memphis Police Department. The boy's mother, Mrs. Ray, is being held in custody. She is charged with harboring her son. The boy's father, James Earl Ray Sr., is also being held in custody. He is charged with the same crime as his son. The boy's home is being searched for evidence. The search is being conducted by the Memphis Police Department. The boy's mother, Mrs. Ray, is being held in custody. She is charged with harboring her son. The boy's father, James Earl Ray Sr., is also being held in custody. He is charged with the same crime as his son.

The boy's home is being searched for evidence. The search is being conducted by the Memphis Police Department. The boy's mother, Mrs. Ray, is being held in custody. She is charged with harboring her son. The boy's father, James Earl Ray Sr., is also being held in custody. He is charged with the same crime as his son. The boy's home is being searched for evidence. The search is being conducted by the Memphis Police Department. The boy's mother, Mrs. Ray, is being held in custody. She is charged with harboring her son. The boy's father, James Earl Ray Sr., is also being held in custody. He is charged with the same crime as his son. The boy's home is being searched for evidence. The search is being conducted by the Memphis Police Department. The boy's mother, Mrs. Ray, is being held in custody. She is charged with harboring her son. The boy's father, James Earl Ray Sr., is also being held in custody. He is charged with the same crime as his son.

The boy's home is being searched for evidence. The search is being conducted by the Memphis Police Department. The boy's mother, Mrs. Ray, is being held in custody. She is charged with harboring her son. The boy's father, James Earl Ray Sr., is also being held in custody. He is charged with the same crime as his son. The boy's home is being searched for evidence. The search is being conducted by the Memphis Police Department. The boy's mother, Mrs. Ray, is being held in custody. She is charged with harboring her son. The boy's father, James Earl Ray Sr., is also being held in custody. He is charged with the same crime as his son. The boy's home is being searched for evidence. The search is being conducted by the Memphis Police Department. The boy's mother, Mrs. Ray, is being held in custody. She is charged with harboring her son. The boy's father, James Earl Ray Sr., is also being held in custody. He is charged with the same crime as his son.

In this home was one of the first pianos ever brought to California. A paper on the inside of the original door on the east had the following information:

"In 1841 Captain Stephen Smith called on his vessel in Monterey, and engaged him to bring me a piano to his next trip to the country. In March, 1843, he returned to this port in a brigantine; he had three pianos on board. I bought this one for \$400 for \$400. He then sailed for San Francisco where General Vallejo purchased another of the pianos. The third one was afterwards sold by Captain Smith to Elie de Cells at Los Angeles." This piano is now in the possession of Mrs. Francis Davis, San Francisco, a grand-daughter of Señor Abrego. The Abrego piano is a six octave made by Beilke, and is much like the one imported by Brann & Faulken, Baltimore.

This home was the scene of many a social gathering, cascarone parties, trepaciones, etc., and up to the time of Mrs. Abrego's death in the "finedes" the most prominent and distinguished visitors to Monterey were entertained in this historic house.

Maynard Taylor, the poet, who visited Monterey in 1849, was entertained at this home and in his "El Estero" he writes as follows:

"I attended an evening party at the house of Señor Abrego, which was

1800. The room is now used for the same purpose as it was for the first quarter of a century. This is the only room in the house which has been altered since the building was first completed in the form of a temple.

At Monterey, a mass of soldiers and sailors, it seems but an act of justice that a public action should be taken to right and fulfill, and that if he were to be put in place to do so, things would be done in this distant locality. This house seems to have been built by Juan Esteban Munoz, a Spaniard from Barcelona, who's native country was in China, Peru, in the employ of the Spanish government. In 1821 he came to Monterey.

For the purpose of engaging a family of soldiers. After a two years' residence, he married the daughter of the well known daughter of Nicolas Martinez, a silk merchant, from Mexico, and of Cristina Placencia Leon. Juan Esteban was the greatest of the explorers and navigators.

Juan Esteban was the first of the residents settling in Monterey. In the early days of the settlement the residence was used practically the entire population besides the soldiers. Officers, priests, and dwelling houses for the first families. The houses and their families also had their dangers and difficulties. The danger of attacks from the Indians was a constant threat to the safety of the city.

The interior of this house has not been changed. The exterior has a

Miss *Elizabeth* *Wright* (1811-1880), daughter of the late S. J. Wright, resident of the town of Monterey, California, was the wife of Maria Antonia, author of "Homes of Mission of California," an civil engineer.

THE MILLER HOME.

W. S. nonis, star is 508. This woman was built in 1829 by Capt. John A. Thompson, brother of John A. Cooper was a native of Alderney, England, and came to California as a boy with his mother, and in a second marriage, with the mother of Thos. W. Larkin, the first of early American sons. The ship Cooper came to Monterey from Boston in 1823, as master of the vessel. He sold the vessel afterwards and went to England, and returned to command her until 1826. In 1827 he was captured in the harbor of the church and the same year he married Ann Maria Valero, daughter of General Juan de la Cruz Valero. From 1827 to 1848 he lived in the city of Monterey, frequently in the original residence of his mother, and was well liked and respected.

His wife, Ann Maria, is a daughter of John A. J. Molera family, San Francisco, and is also a daughter of John A. J. Molera was formerly a resident of Monterey, and is now in the city of San Francisco.

the first of the two buildings was built in 1855 and the second in 1865. The first building was built by the first owner of the property and the second building was built by the second owner of the property. The first building was built on a lot of 10 acres and the second building was built on a lot of 20 acres. The first building was built on a lot of 10 acres and the second building was built on a lot of 20 acres.

The first building was built in 1855 and the second building was built in 1865. The first building was built by the first owner of the property and the second building was built by the second owner of the property. The first building was built on a lot of 10 acres and the second building was built on a lot of 20 acres. The first building was built on a lot of 10 acres and the second building was built on a lot of 20 acres.

The first building was built in 1855 and the second building was built in 1865. The first building was built by the first owner of the property and the second building was built by the second owner of the property. The first building was built on a lot of 10 acres and the second building was built on a lot of 20 acres. The first building was built on a lot of 10 acres and the second building was built on a lot of 20 acres.

THE BUILDING

Besides the two main buildings there are several other buildings on the property. These buildings were built during the Mexican period and are now used as the summer home of the owner. The buildings are built on a lot of 10 acres and the second building was built on a lot of 20 acres.

IMPORTANT EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF MONTEREY.

1542.

Monterey was discovered by an ill-fated Portuguese navigator in the Gulf of the Spanish Main, and named "La Bahia de los Pinos" ("the Bay of Pines").

1571.

Meaning of Sanskrit. "Sanskrit" is the place named "Monterey," meaning the "Forest of the King," that is "Monte del rey" and not "mountain king" as interpreted by many.

1771.

Arrival of Father Junipero Serra, President of the Franciscan missions, and founding of San Carlos mission and presidio of Monterey. Monterey becomes the military and ecclesiastical capital of Alta California.

1772.

San Carlos mission removed to San Gabriel. The presidio and chapel remain in Monterey where San Carlos church now stands.

1773.

The first authority for granting lands in California given by the Vice-

1828.

Spain adopts "Ley" of 1801 for the U. S. and authorizes the governors to grant unoccupied lands to the settlers who agreed to cultivate and reside on them. Many settlers avail themselves of this opportunity and vast tracts of land are granted.

1834.

Jose Maria Hija, director of colonization, arrives in Monterey from Mexico with 150 colonists for the purpose of secularizing the missions. San Carlos mission is secularized. In this same year the first printing press and press to come to California are brought to Monterey by Governor Figueroa.

1835.

Insurrections arise in Monterey, which finally terminate in the American conquest of California. Disputes arise between Governor N. Gutierrez and Juan B. Alvarado, Secretary of the Territorial Deputation, concerning the administration of the case, a house, resulting in the ousting of Gutierrez, and Alvarado being chosen by the people, governor of California, and Guadalupe Vallejo military commander.

1842.

Removal of King of Monterey by Americans. Commodore A. P. Cat-

esly Jones, in 1845, and in 1846, and the latter was under the impression that the latter was the United States flag. The latter entered the harbor in 1846, and the former, also, the Stars and Stripes. The latter, in 1846, in error, ordered on his colors and humbly accepted of the Mexican and sides for his conduct.

-2-

In May, 1845, the United States government sent John W. Fremont, a geographical engineer, in charge of a scientific expedition to the coast. The expedition, consisting of sixty-two men, reached California in January, 1846, and encamped in the Sacramento valley. Fremont proceeded thence to Monterey, to explain to the officials the objects of his presence in the territory and to buy supplies for his men. When he had left in the Sacramento valley, in company with C. S. Jones, J. H. Jones, Larkin he called on the "Brethren, Manuel Castro, and informed him that he was engaged in a scientific survey of a road to the Pacific coast, and that he desired to pass the remainder of the winter in California, with the intention of leaving for Oregon in the spring. Permission was granted him to remain in California with the understanding that he was to

*Manuel Castro, brother of the writer's grandfather.

the same day, the vessel was taken to the wharf at New York, and the cargo was landed. The vessel was then taken to the wharf at New York, and the cargo was landed. The vessel was then taken to the wharf at New York, and the cargo was landed.

The vessel was then taken to the wharf at New York, and the cargo was landed. The vessel was then taken to the wharf at New York, and the cargo was landed. The vessel was then taken to the wharf at New York, and the cargo was landed. The vessel was then taken to the wharf at New York, and the cargo was landed.

The vessel was then taken to the wharf at New York, and the cargo was landed. The vessel was then taken to the wharf at New York, and the cargo was landed. The vessel was then taken to the wharf at New York, and the cargo was landed. The vessel was then taken to the wharf at New York, and the cargo was landed.

was of an

reference to the District

January 5, 1890.

The vessel was then taken to the wharf at New York, and the cargo was landed.

The vessel was then taken to the wharf at New York, and the cargo was landed. The vessel was then taken to the wharf at New York, and the cargo was landed. The vessel was then taken to the wharf at New York, and the cargo was landed. The vessel was then taken to the wharf at New York, and the cargo was landed.

8. Officers and men must be on the alert. Their respective loads as close as possible to the shore, and being sure they do not lay aground, remain in line, and are well posted themselves against attack, and watch the water for signals from ships as well as from the party on shore.

9. No man is to quit the ranks, or to enter any house for any preference whatever, without express orders from an officer. Let every man avoid insult or offense to any one, feeling indignation, and especially avoid that mortal disgrace which would be attaching to our names and our country's honor, by indignantly refusing to a single female, even let her standing, be howsoever humble.

5. Plunder of every kind is strictly forbidden; not only does the plundering of the natives, and the taking of prize forfeit all claim to prize money, but the offender must expect to be severely punished.

Finally, let me earnestly pray the war god, not to tarnish our hope of right success, if any war should be assumed, by acknowledge before God and our country.

JOHN SLOAT,

Commander in Chief of the U. S. Naval Force in the Pacific Ocean.
 John Sloat acts as military governor until August 17. He is succeeded by Theodore S. Foxton, and Arthur Conan, the chaplain of the

as the same one that was brought by Figueroa in 1837. The paper was printed on paper originally intended for the manufacture of cigarrillos, and was quite larger than a sheet of foolscap.

1848.

Intelligence of the discovery of gold on the American Fork reaches Monterey. Soon commenced a rush to the mines which depopulated the town, from which it took years to recover.

1849.

The government being semi-civil and semi-military and partly American and partly Mexican, Bennett, Kelley then military governor of California, called a convention to meet at Monterey on the first of September, 1849, for the purpose of framing a state constitution. First Constitutional Convention meets at Monterey, Sept. 1, 1849.

1850.

In April, 1850, the county of Monterey is organized with Monterey as the county seat. Josiah Morrill, a New York attorney and pioneer of January, 1850, is chosen first judge of Monterey county.

California is admitted into the Union on September 9, and Monterey becomes the American state capital.

Assistants, and the missionaries, all the missionaries, and the young men were present, and each bringing him whatever he thought right for the success of the event. The retiring governor, Louis Antonio Argueta, and his assistants, the commanding officers of all the military posts and all the officials were present at the festivities.

The ceremonies began in the plaza of the presidio at that time the presidio consisted of a square of well tiled noble white buildings, which opened into a large and enclosed plaza of stone. All the way around the courtyard, running along the fronts of the buildings was a corridor ten feet wide, supported by rows of pillars. On the south side of the courtyard and facing part of the southern wall stood the Royal Chapel, which still remains, but the pillars are preserved as San Carlos church of Monterrey. All these buildings were surrounded by a stone wall twenty feet high, having only one gateway or door which was locked every evening at sunset and always guarded with the commanding officer. Several days were spent in the town for the reception and entertainment of the new governor. The presidio buildings were decorated with pine boughs and had no iron fences, and among them numberless little lamps were distributed and in the evening when it grew dark these were lighted, as were also the windows of the buildings and of the church which presented

they were led by the missionaries. Their robes, as real robes, were ended by incense burners and a multitude of Indian neophytes dressed as angels. They all formed in a procession and escorted the guests to the church where another High Mass was celebrated.

When the religious ceremony was over, the Indians exhibited their various games, ending with a sham battle. A California historian tells us that there were two things that especially attracted the governor's attention at these festivities: one was the grizzly bear at Monterey and the other was the sham battle of the Indians, neither of which he had ever seen before.

His inauguration ceremonies being over, Governor Sola returned to Monterey to attend to the work of his administration, feeling more than pleased at what had been done in his honor.

Thus ended "la gran funcion," the most talked of social function in the pastoral days of California. The manuscript from which the account of these festivities was originally taken, was written by Juan Alcarache who was a little boy at the time of Sola's inauguration, and was present at all the festivities. The manuscript is written in Spanish, contains sixty pages of closely written legal cap, and may be seen in the Bancroft collection at the library of the University of California. It is said that Alcar-

Some of the most enjoyable dances and "cascarone" balls were given at the homes of Thos. A. Martin and of Don Jose Abrego.

The cascarone balls were delightful festivals, in which the breaking of the cascarones between the dances was the principal feature. The cascarone balls were given during the winter months only, the season ending on the evening preceding Ash Wednesday. For weeks previous to the cascarone season the ladies would begin to save their egg shells. A hole was made on one end of the egg and the shell filled with cologne water, or most always with orange gold leaf finely cut or with colored paper. The open end of the shell was sealed with wax when cologne was used, otherwise a piece of white paper cut round was pasted on the end. These cascarones were broken lightly on the heads of favored persons:—generally the gentlemen broke them on the ladies' heads first. The amusement consisted in breaking the cascarone at an unexpected moment, and it was considered quite an honor to be attacked in this manner.

Picnics were favorite amusements. In these several families joined, each contributing something, such as stuffed turkey, chicken or tongue. Sometimes beef was taken and barbecued on the spot and sometimes a fat calf was taken and broiled, which was served with "salsa." One or two ox carts generally went ahead with the provisions, and the married people

There were many signs of impending important changes. A dominant race was fast making its appearance that in the near future was to possess the country and in that time the scenes of ancient revelry and pleasure part only of man's condition.

Including the military, the white population numbered about 1000. The white people were known as "gente de razon" or people of intelligence, to distinguish themselves from the Indian who was considered on a level with the brute. The "gentes" included the families of Spanish and Mexican and foreigners from England, Germany, France, Ireland, Scotland, South America and the United States. Some of these foreigners had come since 1814, John Gilroy, the founder of the town that bears his name, coming in that year, W. H. H. Harnett and David Science in 1822, J. H. A. Cooper in 1825, and Mackin and others in 1833.

Of the native Spanish Californians, meaning the California descendants of Spanish and Mexican blood, there were several distinct classes. The upper class consisted of those who were or had been in official station, either military or civil. There were not many of those families; they intermarried among themselves and were very aristocratic in their feelings. They prided themselves on what they called their Spanish blood and speech and were lighter and more intelligent than the other classes.

The houses of the poorer classes were nearly vanished. The houses of the better classes far outnumbered, having first been built and imported from Spain or the City of Mexico, good silverware and costly dishes and Indian servants to do the work. The kitchens and dining room were detached from the house and all the house work was done by the Indians. There was something, however, that could be found in every house. It was humble, and there was genuine hospitality.

It was in these amusements, more than in anything else that the people took the greatest interest.

Besides the regular church feasts and religious ceremonies and holidays, all of which were celebrated with pomp and ceremony, usually there was a high mass at ten o'clock in the morning, followed by military evolutions in the plaza, a ball game or polo at four o'clock in the afternoon, and a ball in the evening which lasted till midnight. Horse racing and card playing were a feature of the celebrations. Bull fighting was a national sport authorized by royal decrees.

On the seventh of July, 1846, Commodore Sloat raised the stars and stripes on the flag staff of the oldest American consulate in California, which had forever ceased in California. With American military occupation, which lasted three years, came the American officers, and the army and navy.

the town in 1847, and the town council of Monterey. On one side of the road were engraved the words "The man who came to do his duty and accomplish his purpose." The road was presented by the U. S. North.

The American conquest of California and the changes that were to come were not sudden. Still, the changes were very gradual. Up to the time of the removal of the county seat from Monterey to Salinas, the community was still strongly stamped with the characteristics of the old regime, and Monterey was still called Santa Clara. The removal of the county seat caused not only a depression in the business life of the people but in the social life as well. Monterey became the "Sleepy Hollow" of the Pacific. With the arrival of the railroads the people of Monterey who once were active and prominent in the social and business life of the town were either killed or driven into the wilderness. They had been replaced by a younger generation that had grown up and developed under American rule. Some were ready and willing to abandon the old to take up the new. The final stage of the conquest of Monterey, however, came with the coming of the railroad. This was followed by a marked increase in the number of the business life of the town. Many a proud old adobe residence was torn down to make room for the house of business. Modern

and moaned and after caught the sea fog among their thin branches when the little town was basking in the sunshine and dreaming its endless dreams." In later years he wrote: "The town has fallen into the hands of Croesus. It is hopelessly modernized."

Daniel O'Connell, the poet, has also sweetly and eloquently given us a picture of Monterey at this time in his poem.

"In a mantle of old traditions
In the rime of a vanished day,
The silent and shrouded city
Sits by her crescent bay.

The ruined tower on the hill top,
Where never a fainting stream
Rings down a stonyless fortress
Is in the solemn city of dreams.

Arbours of tenderest roses,
Hiding over rock, tree and wall
The pale and crimson geranium,
The flocks, purple and white

Angels and cherubs—“the angels”

 “the angels”—and “the angels”

“the angels”—and “the angels”

“the angels”—and “the angels”

“the angels”—and “the angels”

“the angels”—and “the angels”

“the angels”—and “the angels”

“the angels”—and “the angels”

“the angels”—and “the angels”

“the angels”—and “the angels”

“the angels”—and “the angels”

“the angels”—and “the angels”

“the angels”—and “the angels”

“the angels”—and “the angels”

“the angels”—and “the angels”

“the angels”—and “the angels”

and people are going to be glad to see you. You are a man of the world, and an age that draws you is a life's support, and you spared the strife of the world's passion. The people by temperament and inclination, are not so much of the world's people. So, the mission bell's will be the only remaining sign. You will speak and reawaken thought in behalf of the world's people, and the world's people will be below the bell's call, the people's people, the people's people.

"And there is a man, a man, a man, a man, a man, a man, a man, a man,
And the man's man, a man, a man, a man, a man, a man, a man, a man,
For strangers are the man, the man, the man, the man, the man, the man,
And the man's man, a man, a man, a man, a man, a man, a man, a man,

"Out from the heavy vision, through the man's man, a man, a man,
An ancient, old, old, old, old, old, old, old, old, old, old, old, old,
And by the cross, winding of her, winding of her, winding of her,
She guards her bond, winding of her, winding of her, winding of her,

SALINAS INDEX PRESS



SALINAS, CALIFORNIA

H107 78 549 :



FEB 78

N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 017 135 503 5